```
=> d kwic 5

L5   ANSWER 5 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IT   Neuroglia, neoplasm
        (glioblastoma; antitumor activity of water soluble SDZ-RAD esters in human
        glioblastoma)
IT   Antitumor agents
        (solid tumor; preparation and antitumor activity of water soluble
        SDZ-RAD esters)
IT   159351-69-6, SDZ-RAD
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological
     activity); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
     RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
        (preparation and antitumor activity of water soluble SDZ-RAD esters)


=> s renal
        145501 RENAL
            11 RENALS
L6      145506 RENAL
                 (RENAL OR RENALS)

=> s l6 and l5
L7           0 L6 AND L5

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:30:11 ON 05 JUN 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:22 ON 05 JUN 2006
               S 159351-69-6/REG#

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:30:33 ON 05 JUN 2006
L1           1 S 159351-69-6/RN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:34 ON 05 JUN 2006
L2         411 S L1
L3      711544 S TUMOR? OR CANCER? OR NEOPLAS?
L4          89 S L2 AND L3
L5           7 S L4 NOT PY>2002
L6      145506 S RENAL
L7           0 S L6 AND L5

=> s l6 and l4
L8           8 L6 AND L4

=> d ibib 1-8

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:1152195  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         144:225826
TITLE:                   Maintenance Immunosuppression with Target-of-Rapamycin
                         Inhibitors is Associated with a Reduced Incidence of
                         De Novo Malignancies
AUTHOR(S):               Kauffman, H. Myron; Cherikh, Wida S.; Cheng, Yulin;
                         Hanto, Douglas W.; Kahan, Barry D.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        1 Research Department, United Network for Organ
                         Sharing, Richmond, VA, USA
SOURCE:                  Transplantation (2005), 80(7), 883-889
                         CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
PUBLISHER:               Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
```

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:976933 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:260342
TITLE: Method of treating abnormal cell growth using c-met and mTOR inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Christensen, James G.; Salgia, Ravi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sugen, Inc., USA; Dana-Farber Cancer Institute Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005082411	A1	20050909	WO 2005-US5547	20050222
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2006035907	A1	20060216	US 2005-63033	20050222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-546850P	P 20040223

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:260342
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:493532 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:32339
TITLE: Polymer compositions comprising a antifibrotic or an antiinfective agent
INVENTOR(S): Hunter, William L.; Gravett, David M.; Toleikis, Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita; Liggins, Richard T.; Takacs-Cox, Aniko; Avelar, Rui; Loss, Troy A. E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1945 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 17
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005051452	A2	20050609	WO 2004-US39389	20041122
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,				

EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005181977	A1	20050818	US 2004-986231		20041110
AU 2004293071	A1	20050609	AU 2004-293071		20041122
CA 2536181	AA	20050609	CA 2004-2536181		20041122
US 2005149158	A1	20050707	US 2004-409		20041129
US 2005175662	A1	20050811	US 2004-451		20041129
US 2005175661	A1	20050811	US 2004-999205		20041129
US 2005186243	A1	20050825	US 2004-97		20041129
US 2005186242	A1	20050825	US 2004-999204		20041129
US 2005191331	A1	20050901	US 2004-1419		20041130
US 2005175663	A1	20050811	US 2004-1791		20041202
US 2005181008	A1	20050818	US 2004-1786		20041202
US 2005181011	A1	20050818	US 2004-1792		20041202
US 2005143817	A1	20050630	US 2004-6899		20041207
US 2005177103	A1	20050811	US 2004-6314		20041207
US 2005177225	A1	20050811	US 2004-6895		20041207
US 2005181004	A1	20050818	US 2004-6289		20041207
US 2005281883	A1	20051222	US 2005-118088		20050428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-523908P	P	20031120
			US 2003-525226P	P	20031124
			US 2003-526541P	P	20031203
			US 2004-566569P	P	20040428
			US 2004-586861P	P	20040709
			US 2004-611077P	P	20040917
			US 2004-986231	A	20041110
			US 2003-518785P	P	20031110
			US 2003-524023P	P	20031120
			US 2004-578471P	P	20040609
			US 2004-582833P	P	20040624
			US 2004-986450	A1	20041110
			WO 2004-US39389	W	20041122

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:472013 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:13456
TITLE: Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
INVENTOR(S): Hunter, William L.; Gravett, David M.; Toleikis, Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita; Signore, Pierre E.; Liggins, Richard T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 3372 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 17
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005049105	A2	20050602	WO 2004-US37426	20041110
WO 2005049105	C1	20051013		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004291062	A1	20050602	AU 2004-291062		20041110
CA 2536042	AA	20050602	CA 2004-2536042		20041110
US 2005149158	A1	20050707	US 2004-409		20041129
US 2005175662	A1	20050811	US 2004-451		20041129
US 2005175661	A1	20050811	US 2004-999205		20041129
US 2005186243	A1	20050825	US 2004-97		20041129
US 2005186242	A1	20050825	US 2004-999204		20041129
US 2005191331	A1	20050901	US 2004-1419		20041130
US 2005175663	A1	20050811	US 2004-1791		20041202
US 2005181008	A1	20050818	US 2004-1786		20041202
US 2005181011	A1	20050818	US 2004-1792		20041202
US 2005143817	A1	20050630	US 2004-6899		20041207
US 2005177103	A1	20050811	US 2004-6314		20041207
US 2005177225	A1	20050811	US 2004-6895		20041207
US 2005181004	A1	20050818	US 2004-6289		20041207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-518785P	P	20031110
			US 2003-523908P	P	20031120
			US 2003-524023P	P	20031120
			US 2003-525226P	P	20031124
			US 2003-526541P	P	20031203
			US 2004-578471P	P	20040609
			US 2004-586861P	P	20040709
			US 2004-582833P	P	20040624
			US 2004-986231	A1	20041110
			US 2004-986450	A1	20041110
			WO 2004-US37426	W	20041110

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:283364 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:349102
TITLE: Combinations of a VEGF receptor inhibitor with other agents for therapeutic use
INVENTOR(S): Bold, Guido; Brueggen, Josef Bernhard; Huang, Jerry Min-Jian; Kinder, Frederick Ray; Lane, Heidi; Latour, Elisabeth Jeanne; Manley, Paul William; Wood, Jeanette Marjorie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis Ag, Switz.; Novartis Pharma GmbH
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2005027973	A2	20050331	WO 2004-EP10701		20040923
WO 2005027973	A3	20050909			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2004273619	A1	20050331	AU 2004-273619		20040923
CA 2539230	AA	20050331	CA 2004-2539230		20040923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-505255P	P	20030923
			WO 2004-EP10701	W	20040923

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:349102

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41213 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:105249
TITLE: Combination of mTOR inhibitor and a tyrosine kinase inhibitor for the treatment of **neoplasms**
INVENTOR(S): Neel, Benjamin G.; Mohi, Golam
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2004004644	A2	20040115	WO 2003-US20972		20030703
WO 2004004644	A3	20040506			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2003248813	A1	20040123	AU 2003-248813		20030703
US 2006094674	A1	20060504	US 2005-520225		20051110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-394029P	P	20020705
			US 2002-412402P	P	20020920
			WO 2003-US20972	W	20030703

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:536739 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:78754
TITLE: Short-term immunosuppression of the donor prior to organ harvesting improves long-term graft function
AUTHOR(S): Schmidbauer, G.; Pratschke, J.; Ulrich, F.; Reutzel-Selke, A.; Steinmueller, T.; Volk, H.-D.; Neuhaus, P.; Tullius, S. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chirurgische Klinik, Universitaetsklinikum Giessen, Germany
SOURCE: Chirurgisches Forum fuer Experimentelle und Klinische Forschung (2003) 369-371
CODEN: CFEKA7; ISSN: 0303-6227
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:468979 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:22820
TITLE: Short-term immunosuppressive treatment of the donor ameliorates consequences of ischemia/ reperfusion injury and long-term graft function in **renal** allografts from older donors
AUTHOR(S): Reutzel-Selke, Anja; Zschockelt, Thomas; Denecke, Christian; Bachmann, Ulrike; Jurisch, Anke; Pratschke, Johann; Schmidbauer, Georg; Volk, Hans-Dieter;

```
                          Neuhaus, Peter; Tullius, Stefan G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of General and Transplantation Surgery,
                          Charite-Campus Virchow Clinic, Berlin, DE-13353,
                          Germany
SOURCE:                   Transplantation (2003), 75(11), 1786-1792
                          CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
PUBLISHER:                Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
REFERENCE COUNT:          27    THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> s SDZ (2W) RAD
          1094 SDZ
         11387 RAD
          5349 RADS
         16346 RAD
                (RAD OR RADS)
L9          69 SDZ (2W) RAD

=> s certican or (rad 001) or everolimus
            39 CERTICAN
         11387 RAD
          5349 RADS
         16346 RAD
                (RAD OR RADS)
        189111 001
            21 RAD 001
                (RAD(W)001)
           286 EVEROLIMUS
L10         310 CERTICAN OR (RAD 001) OR EVEROLIMUS

=> s SDZ RAD
          1094 SDZ
         11387 RAD
          5349 RADS
         16346 RAD
                (RAD OR RADS)
L11         69 SDZ RAD
                (SDZ(W)RAD)

=> s l11 or l10
L12        367 L11 OR L10

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:30:11 ON 05 JUN 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:22 ON 05 JUN 2006
               S 159351-69-6/REG#

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:30:33 ON 05 JUN 2006
L1             1 S 159351-69-6/RN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:34 ON 05 JUN 2006
L2           411 S L1
L3        711544 S TUMOR? OR CANCER? OR NEOPLAS?
L4            89 S L2 AND L3
L5             7 S L4 NOT PY>2002
L6        145506 S RENAL
L7             0 S L6 AND L5
L8             8 S L6 AND L4
L9            69 S SDZ (2W) RAD
```

```
L10         310 S CERTICAN OR (RAD 001) OR EVEROLIMUS
L11          69 S SDZ RAD
L12         367 S L11 OR L10

=> s l12 and l3
L13          71 L12 AND L3

=> s l13 and l6
L14           9 L13 AND L6

=> s l14 not py>2002
       3919908 PY>2002
L15           0 L14 NOT PY>2002

=> file pctfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     50.82      51.93

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 11:35:52 ON 05 JUN 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Univentio

FILE LAST UPDATED:          30 MAY 2006      <20060530/UP>
MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK:       200621        <200621/EW>
FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE

>>> IMAGES ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AND FOR EMAIL-PRINTS <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOW AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.
    SEE
    http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc-reform.html >>>

>>> FOR CHANGES IN PCTFULL PLEASE SEE HELP CHANGE
    (last updated April 10, 2006) <<<

=> s certican or (rad 001) or everolimus or (SDZ RAD)
           47 CERTICAN
        25207 RAD
         2128 RADS
        26438 RAD
                (RAD OR RADS)
        90116 001
           13 RAD 001
                (RAD(W)001)
          436 EVEROLIMUS
          592 SDZ
        25207 RAD
         2128 RADS
        26438 RAD
                (RAD OR RADS)
           44 SDZ RAD
                (SDZ(W)RAD)
L16        461 CERTICAN OR (RAD 001) OR EVEROLIMUS OR (SDZ RAD)

=> s tumor? or cancer? or neoplas?
        65688 TUMOR?
        78615 CANCER?
        22814 NEOPLAS?
L17     97917 TUMOR? OR CANCER? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s l16 and l17
L18        330 L16 AND L17

=> s l18 and renal
```

```
         27215 RENAL
            34 RENALS
         27223 RENAL
                 (RENAL OR RENALS)
L19        167 L18 AND RENAL

=> s l19 not py>2002
        403735 PY>2002
L20          3 L19 NOT PY>2002

=> d ibib 1-3

L20    ANSWER 1 OF 3     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002087508 PCTFULL  ED 20021115  EW 200245
TITLE (ENGLISH):         NITROSATED AND NITROSYLATED NEBIVOLOL AND ITS
                         METABOLITES, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE
TITLE (FRENCH):          NEBIVOLOL NITROSE ET NITROSYLATE ET SES METABOLITES,
                         COMPOSITIONS ET TECHNIQUES D'UTILISATION
INVENTOR(S):             GARVEY, David, S., 10 Ground Hill Drive, Dover, MA
                         02030, US [US, US]
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      NITROMED, INC., 12 Oak Park Drive, Bedford, MA 01730,
                         US [US, US], for all designates States except US;
                         GARVEY, David, S., 10 Ground Hill Drive, Dover, MA
                         02030, US [US, US], for US only
AGENT:                   GRIEFF, Edward, D.$, Hale and Dorr LLP, 1455
                         Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING:      English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:       English
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
                         NUMBER              KIND     DATE
                         ---------------------------------
                         WO 2002087508        A2 20021107
DESIGNATED STATES
       W:                AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
                         CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
                         IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
                         MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
                         SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
       RW (ARIPO):       GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
       RW (EAPO):        AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
       RW (EPO):         AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
                         TR
       RW (OAPI):        BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.:       WO 2002-US13667      A  20020501
PRIORITY INFO.:          US 2001-60/287,725       20010502

L20    ANSWER 2 OF 3     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002056790 PCTFULL  ED 20020801  EW 200230
TITLE (ENGLISH):         DELIVERY OF THERAPEUTIC CAPABLE AGENTS
TITLE (FRENCH):          LIBERATION D'AGENTS A CAPACITE THERAPEUTIQUE
INVENTOR(S):             SIRHAN, Motasim, 794 W. Knickerbocker Drive, Sunnyvale,
                         CA 94087, US [US, US];
                         YAN, John, 128 Anne Way, Los Gatos, CA 95032, US [US,
                         US]
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      AVANTEC VASCULAR CORPORATION, 1049 Kiel Court,
                         Sunnyvale, CA 94089, US [US, US], for all designates
                         States except US;
                         SIRHAN, Motasim, 794 W. Knickerbocker Drive, Sunnyvale,
                         CA 94087, US [US, US], for US only;
                         YAN, John, 128 Anne Way, Los Gatos, CA 95032, US [US,
                         US], for US only
AGENT:                   BAINS, Nena$, TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW LLP, Two
                         Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA
```

94111$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2002056790	A2	20020725

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
RW (ARIPO): GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
RW (EAPO): AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
RW (EPO): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
RW (OAPI): BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US49366 A 20011218
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/258,024 20001222
US 2001-09/782,927 20010213
US 2001-09/783,254 20010213
US 2001-09/783,253 20010213
US 2001-09/782,804 20010213
US 2001-60/308,381 20010726
US 2001-10/002,595 20011101

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999039720 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR MODULATING CYTOKINE RELEASE IN RESPONSE TO GENOTOXIC AGENTS
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS ET METHODES DE MODULATION DE LIBERATION DE CYTOKINE EN REPONSE A DES AGENTS GENOTOXIQUES
INVENTOR(S): YAROSH, Daniel, B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): APPLIED GENETICS INCORPORATED DERMATICS;
YAROSH, Daniel, B.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9939720	A1	19990812

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AU CA CN IL JP RU US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US2348 A 19990204
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/073,640 19980204

=> d kwic 2

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . condition which existed prior to the treatment. The susceptible tissue site may include tissues associated with intracorporeal lumens, organs, or
0 localized **tumors**. In one embodiment, the present devices and methods reduce the formation
or progression of restenosis and/or hyperplasia which may follow an. .
.
. . .
the present invention may also be applied to other body lumens, such as the biliary duct, which are subject to excessive

neoplastic cell growth.

. . .

capable agent may be selected from a group consisting of immunosuppressants, anti-inflamniatories, anti-proliferatives, anti-migratory agents, anti-fibrotic agents, proapoptotics, calcium channel blockers, anti-**neoplastics**, antibodies, anti-thrombotic agents, anti-platelet agents, Ilb/IIIa agents, antiviral agents, and a combination thereof.

[421 The another therapeutic capable agent may comprise at least one compound selected from the group consisting of anti-**cancer** agents; chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics; vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free radical scavengers; biologic agents; radiotherapeutic agents; radiopaque agents; radiolabelled. . .

. . .

capable agent may be selected from a group consisting of immunosuppressants, anti-inflammatories, anti-proliferatives, anti-migratory agents, anti-fibrotic agents, proapoptotics, calcium channel blockers, anti-**neoplastics**, antibodies, anti-thrombotic agents, anti-platelet agents, IIb/IIla agents, antiviral agents, and a combination thereof.

. . .

Epinette et al., Journal of the American Acadgmy o Dennatolagy, 17, pp. 962-971 (1987). Mycophenolic acid has been shown to have anti-**tumor**, anti-viral, anti-psoriatric, immunosuppressive, and anti-inflanimatory activities, Lee et al., Pharmaceutical Research, 2, pp. 161-166 (1990), along with antibacterial and antifimgal activities, Nelson. . .

[881 CerticanTm, also known as **everolimus**, **SDZ-RAD**, RAD, RAD666, or 40 (2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin, is a potent immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent. In particular, CerticanTm acts to inhibit the activation and. . . to stimulation by antigens, cytokines (IL-2, IL-4, and IL-15), and other growth-promoting lymphokines. CerticanTm also inhibits antibody production. In cells, **Certican**]m binds to the immunophilin, FK Binding Protein- 1 2 (FKBP- 1 2). The **Certican**:FKBP- 1 2 complex, which has no effect on calcineurin activity, binds to and inhibits the activation of the mTOR, a key regulatory. . .

. . .

IL-2 in activated T cells at the level of purine-box/nuclear factor and NF-kappaB mediated transcription activation. Triptolide TM may induce apoptosis in **tumor** cells and potentiate a **tumor** necrosis factor (TNF-alpFha) induction of apoptosis in part through the suppression of c-1AP2and c-LA.P1 induction.

. . .

inhibits the transcriptional activation, but not the DNA binding, of nuclear factor-kappaB. TriptolideTm may also inhibit expression of the

PMA-induced genes **tumor**
necrosis factor-alpha, IL-8, macrophage inflammatory protein- 2alpha, intercellular adhesion
molecule-1, integrin beta6, vascular endothelial growth factor, granulocyte macrophage

and reperfasion injury.. . .

. . .
Topotecan has demonstrated good antitumor activity (increased life spans (ILS) >
95Yos) in several intraperitoneally (Y) and intravenously (IV) implanted murine **tumor**
systems, including P3 8 8 leukemia, L 1 2 1 0 leukemia, B 16 melanoma, Lewis lung carcinoma
I 0 and M5076 reticulum cell sarcoma. Topotecan was equally effective when administered IP
or IV against IP or IV implanted **tumors**. Subcutaneous administration did not result in any
local tissue damage. This drug was also equally effective when administered enterally or
parenterally in some **tumors**, suggesting that, in mice, the bioavailability is high.

[105] Theantitumoractivityoftopotecanintuinor-bearingmicecanbeenhancedbyusing
an intermittent dosing regimen. Results were dependent upon how sensitive the **tumor** model
was to bolus treatment with topotecan. hi studies in which topotecan was administered every
three hours for 4 doses, a broader therapeutic dose range was noted in **tumors** that were quite
sensitive to bolus therapy, including IV-implanted L 1 2 1 0 leukemia, IP M5 076 reticuluin
sarcoma, SC colon 51, and SC B16 melanoma. In **tumor** types that were less sensitive to
Z 0 bolus therapy, such as SC implanted colon 26 and Madison 109 lung carcinomas,. . .

[1061 Theactivityoftopotecanhasalsobeeninvestigatedusingahumantumorelonogenic
assay. Fifty-five human **tumor** specimens were exposed to topotecan for one hour at a
concentration of either 1 of 1 0 ug/ml or as a. . . 0.1 ug/ml of continuous exposure, response rates of 29, 27, and 37% were
seen against breast, nonsmall cell lung, and ovarian **cancers**, respectively, Activity was also
seen against stomach, colon, and **renal cancer**, and mesothelioma. Incomplete cross-resistance
was noted with doxorubicin, 5-FU and cyclophosphamide.

. . .
(Qemzar) (Gemcitabine hydrochloride; 2'-deoxy-2',2'-difluorocytidine) is an Antineoplastic Agent. Gemcitabine induces programmed cell death and activates
protein kinase C in BG-1 human ovarian **cancer** cells. It is a known antitumor nucleoside
1 5 where the mechanism of action of gemcitabine is via inhibition of DNA. . .

[1111 Gemcitabineexhibitssignificantcytotoxicityactivityagainstavarietyofcultured
murine and human **tumor** cells-It exhibits cell phase specificity, primarily killing cells
undergoing DNA synthesis (S-phase) and under certain conditions blocking

the progression
of cells through. . .

When administered daily gemcitabine causes death in animalswith minimal anti-**tumor**
activity. However when every 3rd or 4th day dosing schedule is used, gemcitabine can be
given at non-lethal doses that have excellent anti-**tumor**
activity against a broad range of
mouse **tumors**.

[133] The another therapeutic capable agent may comprise at least one compound selected
from the group consisting of anti-**cancer** agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics;
vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free radical
scavengers; biologic agents; radiotherapeutic agents; radiopaque agents;
radiolabelled. . .

CLMEN 25 The method of Claim 23 wherein the releasing comprising releasing another compound selected from the group consisting of anti-
cancer agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics; vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics
antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free radical scavengers;
biologic agents;
radiotherapeutic agents; radiopaque agents; radiolabelled agents;. . .
. . .
at least one agent selected from the group consisting of
immunosuppressants, anti-
inflammatories, anti-proliferatives, anti-migratory agents,
anti-fibrotic agents, proapoptotics,
calcium channel blockers, anti-**neoplastics**, antibodies,
anti-thrombotic agents, anti-platelet
agents, IIb/Hla agents, antiviral agents, and a combination thereof.
152. The device of Claim 151 wherein the therapeutic. . . is another therapeutic capable agent.
161. ThedeviceofClaiml59whereintheanothercompoundisanenabling compound.
162. The device of Claim, 159 wherein the another compound is selected from the group consisting of anti-**cancer** agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics;
vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free
readical scavengers; bi ologic agents; radiotherapeutic agents;
radiopaque agents;
radiolabelled. . .

```
=> s interferon or INF or intron
         21391 INTERFERON
          8634 INTERFERONS
         24377 INTERFERON
                 (INTERFERON OR INTERFERONS)
         18634 INF
            56 INFS
         18664 INF
                 (INF OR INFS)
         17289 INTRON
         16250 INTRONS
         23993 INTRON
                 (INTRON OR INTRONS)
L21      56690 INTERFERON OR INF OR INTRON
```

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:30:11 ON 05 JUN 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:22 ON 05 JUN 2006
               S 159351-69-6/REG#

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:30:33 ON 05 JUN 2006
L1             1 S 159351-69-6/RN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:34 ON 05 JUN 2006
L2           411 S L1
L3        711544 S TUMOR? OR CANCER? OR NEOPLAS?
L4            89 S L2 AND L3
L5             7 S L4 NOT PY>2002
L6        145506 S RENAL
L7             0 S L6 AND L5
L8             8 S L6 AND L4
L9            69 S SDZ (2W) RAD
L10          310 S CERTICAN OR (RAD 001) OR EVEROLIMUS
L11           69 S SDZ RAD
L12          367 S L11 OR L10
L13           71 S L12 AND L3
L14            9 S L13 AND L6
L15            0 S L14 NOT PY>2002

     FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 11:35:52 ON 05 JUN 2006
L16          461 S CERTICAN OR (RAD 001) OR EVEROLIMUS OR (SDZ RAD)
L17        97917 S TUMOR? OR CANCER? OR NEOPLAS?
L18          330 S L16 AND L17
L19          167 S L18 AND RENAL
L20            3 S L19 NOT PY>2002
L21        56690 S INTERFERON OR INF OR INTRON

=> s l21 and l20
L22            2 L21 AND L20

=> d ibib 1-2

L22    ANSWER 1 OF 2     PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002056790 PCTFULL  ED 20020801  EW 200230
TITLE (ENGLISH):         DELIVERY OF THERAPEUTIC CAPABLE AGENTS
TITLE (FRENCH):          LIBERATION D'AGENTS A CAPACITE THERAPEUTIQUE
INVENTOR(S):             SIRHAN, Motasim, 794 W. Knickerbocker Drive, Sunnyvale,
                         CA 94087, US [US, US];
                         YAN, John, 128 Anne Way, Los Gatos, CA 95032, US [US,
                         US]
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      AVANTEC VASCULAR CORPORATION, 1049 Kiel Court,
                         Sunnyvale, CA 94089, US [US, US], for all designates
                         States except US;
                         SIRHAN, Motasim, 794 W. Knickerbocker Drive, Sunnyvale,
                         CA 94087, US [US, US], for US only;
                         YAN, John, 128 Anne Way, Los Gatos, CA 95032, US [US,
                         US], for US only
AGENT:                   BAINS, Nena$, TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW LLP, Two
                         Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA
                         94111$, US
LANGUAGE OF FILING:      English
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:       English
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:
                         NUMBER             KIND     DATE
                         ---------------------------------
```

	WO 2002056790	A2 20020725
DESIGNATED STATES		
W:	AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW	
RW (ARIPO):	GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW	
RW (EAPO):	AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM	
RW (EPO):	AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR	
RW (OAPI):	BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG	
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 2001-US49366	A 20011218
PRIORITY INFO.:	US 2000-60/258,024	20001222
	US 2001-09/782,927	20010213
	US 2001-09/783,254	20010213
	US 2001-09/783,253	20010213
	US 2001-09/782,804	20010213
	US 2001-60/308,381	20010726
	US 2001-10/002,595	20011101

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999039720 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH):	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR MODULATING CYTOKINE RELEASE IN RESPONSE TO GENOTOXIC AGENTS
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSITIONS ET METHODES DE MODULATION DE LIBERATION DE CYTOKINE EN REPONSE A DES AGENTS GENOTOXIQUES
INVENTOR(S):	YAROSH, Daniel, B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	APPLIED GENETICS INCORPORATED DERMATICS; YAROSH, Daniel, B.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:	

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9939720	A1	19990812

DESIGNATED STATES	
W:	AU CA CN IL JP RU US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US2348 A 19990204
PRIORITY INFO.:	US 1998-60/073,640 19980204

=> d kwic 1

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . condition which existed prior to the treatment. The susceptible tissue site may include tissues associated with intracorporeal lumens, organs, or
0 localized **tumors**. In one embodiment, the present devices and methods reduce the formation
or progression of restenosis and/or hyperplasia which may follow an. . .
.
. . .
the present invention may also be applied to other body lumens, such as the biliary duct, which are subject to excessive **neoplastic** cell growth.
. . .
capable agent may be selected from a group consisting of immunosuppressants, anti-inflamniatories, anti-proliferatives, anti-migratory agents, anti-
fibrotic agents, proapoptotics, calcium channel blockers, anti-**neoplastics**, antibodies, anti-

thrombotic agents, anti-platelet agents, Ilb/IIIa agents, antiviral agents, and a combination
thereof.

[421 The another therapeutic capable agent may comprise at least one compound selected
from the group consisting of anti-**cancer** agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics;
vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free radical
scavengers; biologic agents; radiotherapeutic agents; radiopaque agents; radiolabelled. . .
. . .
capable agent may be selected from a group consisting of
immunosuppressants, anti-inflammatories, anti-proliferatives, anti-migratory agents, anti-
fibrotic agents, proapoptotics, calcium channel blockers, anti-**neoplastics**, antibodies, anti-
thrombotic agents, anti-platelet agents, IIb/IIla agents, antiviral agents, and a combination
thereof.
. . .
Epinette et al., Journal of the American Acadgmy o
Dennatolagy, 17, pp. 962-971 (1987). Mycophenolic acid has been shown to have anti-
tumor, anti-viral, anti-psoriatric, immunosuppressive, and anti-inflanimatory activities, Lee et
al., Pharmaceutical Research, 2, pp. 161-166 (1990), along with antibacterial and antifimgal
activities, Nelson. . .

[881 CerticanTm, also known as **everolimus**, **SDZ-RAD**, RAD, RAD666, or 40 (2-
hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin, is a potent immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent. In
particular, CerticanTm acts to inhibit the activation and. . . to stimulation by antigens, cytokines (IL-2, IL-4, and IL-15), and other growth-
promoting lymphokines. CerticanTm also inhibits antibody production. In cells, **Certican**]m
binds to the immunophilin, FK Binding Protein- 1 2 (FKBP- 1 2). The **Certican**:FKBP- 1 2
complex, which has no effect on calcineurin activity, binds to and inhibits the activation of
the mTOR, a key regulatory. . .
. . .
IL-2 in activated T cells at the level
of purine-box/nuclear factor and NF-kappaB mediated transcription activation. Triptolide TM
may induce apoptosis in **tumor** cells and potentiate a
tumor necrosis factor (TNF-alpFha)
induction of apoptosis in part through the suppression of c-1AP2and c-LA.P1 induction.
. . .
inhibits the transcriptional activation, but not the DNA binding, of nuclear
factor-kappaB. TriptolideTm may also inhibit expression of the PMA-induced genes **tumor**
necrosis factor-alpha, IL-8, macrophage inflammatory protein- 2alpha, intercellular adhesion
molecule-1, integrin beta6, vascular endothelial growth factor, granulocyte macrophage

and reperfasion injury.. . .
. . .
the resulting complex
inhibits the phosphatase calcineurin, thus blocking T-cell activation
and cytokine release. It
inhibits production of Thl cytokines (interleukin-2 and
interferon-gamma) and Th2 cytokines
(interleukin- 1 0 and interleukin-4). Ascomycin has also been
demonstrated to similarly
inhibit mast cell. Strong immunosuppressant; inhibits allogenic. . .
. . .
Topotecan has demonstrated good antitumor activity (increased life spans
(ILS) >
95Yos) in several intraperitoneally (Y) and intravenously (IV) implanted
murine **tumor**
systems, including P3 8 8 leukemia, L 1 2 1 0 leukemia, B 16 melanoma,
Lewis lung carcinoma
I 0 and M5076 reticulum cell sarcoma. Topotecan was equally effective
when administered IP
or IV against IP or IV implanted **tumors**. Subcutaneous
administration did not result in any
local tissue damage. This drug was also equally effective when
administered enterally or
parenterally in some **tumors**, suggesting that, in mice, the
bioavailability is high.

[105] Theantitumoractivityoftopotecanintuinor-
bearingmicecanbeenhancedbyusing
an intermittent dosing regimen. Results were dependent upon how
sensitive the **tumor** model
was to bolus treatment with topotecan. hi studies in which topotecan was
administered every
three hours for 4 doses, a broader therapeutic dose range was noted in
tumors that were quite
sensitive to bolus therapy, including IV-implanted L 1 2 1 0 leukemia,
IP M5 076 reticuluin
sarcoma, SC colon 51, and SC B16 melanoma. In **tumor** types that
were less sensitive to
Z 0 bolus therapy, such as SC implanted colon 26 and Madison 109 lung
carcinomas,. . .

[1061 Theactivityoftopotecanhasalsobeeninvestigatedusingahumantumorelono
genic
assay. Fifty-five human **tumor** specimens were exposed to
topotecan for one hour at a
concentration of either 1 of 1 0 ug/ml or as a. . . 0.1 ug/ml of
continuous exposure, response rates of 29, 27, and 37% were
seen against breast, nonsmall cell lung, and ovarian **cancers**,
respectively, Activity was also
seen against stomach, colon, and **renal cancer**, and
mesothelioma. Incomplete cross-resistance
was noted with doxorubicin, 5-FU and cyclophosphamide.
. . .
(Qemzar) (Gemcitabine hydrochloride; 2'-deoxy-2',2'-difluorocytidine)
is an Antineoplastic Agent. Gemcitabine induces programmed cell death
and activates
protein kinase C in BG-1 human ovarian **cancer** cells. It is a
known antitumor nucleoside
1 5 where the mechanism of action of gemcitabine is via inhibition of
DNA. . .

[1111 Gemcitabineexhibitssignificantcytotoxicityactivityagainstavarietyo
fcultured
murine and human **tumor** cells-It exhibits cell phase

specificity, primarily killing cells
undergoing DNA synthesis (S-phase) and under certain conditions blocking the progression
of cells through. . .

When administered daily gemcitabine causes death in animalswith minimal anti-**tumor**
activity. However when every 3rd or 4th day dosing schedule is used, gemcitabine can be
given at non-lethal doses that have excellent anti-**tumor**
activity against a broad range of
mouse **tumors**.

[133] The another therapeutic capable agent may comprise at least one compound selected
from the group consisting of anti-**cancer** agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics;
vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free radical
scavengers; biologic agents; radiotherapeutic agents; radiopaque agents;
radiolabelled. . .

CLMEN 25 The method of Claim 23 wherein the releasing comprising releasing another compound selected from the group consisting of anti-
cancer agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics; vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics
antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free radical scavengers;
biologic agents;
radiotherapeutic agents; radiopaque agents; radiolabelled agents;. . .
. . .
at least one agent selected from the group consisting of
immunosuppressants, anti-
inflammatories, anti-proliferatives, anti-migratory agents,
anti-fibrotic agents, proapoptotics,
calcium channel blockers, anti-**neoplastics**, antibodies,
anti-thrombotic agents, anti-platelet
agents, IIb/Hla agents, antiviral agents, and a combination thereof.
152. The device of Claim 151 wherein the therapeutic. . . is another therapeutic capable agent.
161. ThedeviceofClaiml59whereintheanothercompoundisanenabling compound.
162. The device of Claim, 159 wherein the another compound is selected
from the group consisting of anti-**cancer** agents;
chemotherapeutic agents; thrombolytics;
vasodilators; antimicrobials or antibiotics antimitotics; growth factor antagonists; free
readical scavengers; bi ologic agents; radiotherapeutic agents;
radiopaque agents;
radiolabelled. . .

=> d kwic 2

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . pollution such as
benzo[alpyrenes in cigarette smoke or industrial emissions. Genotoxic agents are also used for pharmaceutical and health-related purposes. For example, many anti-**cancer** radiotherapies and chemotherapeutics
are
genotoxic agents. Similarly, ultraviolet light, the genotoxic agent to which
humans and animals are most often exposed, can. . . used for

beneficial
purposes such as tanning. In addition, light or ionizing radiation can be
combined with light-sensitizing drugs for dermatological and anti-**cancer**
treatments and to sterilize blood.

. . .

Not all the steps are understood that lead from
mutation fixation, that is, permanent establishment of DNA changes, to the
development of **cancers**. It is a characteristic of most human **cancers** that
there is a long, multi-year, latency period between the time of exposure to a
genotoxic agent and the development of **cancer**. This is true despite the fact
that the mutations are fixed soon after the genotoxic exposure. Ongoing
changes to tissue containing mutated cells, called **tumor** promotion, is
facilitated by the release of cytokines induced by genotoxic agents and leads
to the appearance of **tumors**.

. . .

UV (the genotoxic
agent) simultaneously induces: (a) the expression of interleukin-1 (IL-1)
that causes fever, (b) interleukin-6 (IL-6) that mobilizes liver function, (c)
tumor necrosis factor cc (TNFa) that induces inflammation, contributes to
local antigen-specific immune suppression and activates latent viruses, (d)
interleukin-10 (IL-10) that induces. . . a transient
decrease followed by an increase in intercellular adhesion molecule 1
(ICAM-1) that controls infiltration of lymphocytes, and (f) a decline in
interferon y (IFNy) that modulates immune response, as well as many other
cytokines.

Kastan in Cell cycle control and **cancer**, Science, volume 266, pages 1821-
1828] 1994.

. . .

1. Warmuth, H. Harth, M. Matsui, N. Wang and V. De Leo, Ultraviolet
radiation induces phosphorylation of the epidermal growth factor receptor,
Cancer Research, volume 54, pages 374-376, 1994; and C. Rosette and M.

. . .

object of the invention to provide such
methods and compositions where the genotoxic agent is a chemotherapy or
radiotherapy agent used in **cancer** treatment and again, the control
(modulation) involves reducing the release of cytokines.

Inoue and D. Weaver in Functions of the DNA Dependent Protein Kinase,
Cancer SurveTs, volume 29, pages 221-261, 1997.

. . .

their paper entitled A
phosphotidylinisitol 3-kinase inhibitor wortmannin induces radioresistant
DNA synthesis and sensitizes cells to bleomycin and ionizing radiation,
International Journal of **Cancer**, volume 78, pages 642-647,
1998,

demonstrated that wortmannin is an inhibitor of DNA-protein kinases but ascribed any effects of wortmannin on cytokines. . .

. . .

day-to-
day activities. The exposure may also be intentional, and the side-effects
undesirable, as in the case of intentional sun tanning or **cancer** radiotherapy or chemotherapy. Induction of cytokines may be unwanted because they are immunosuppressive, inflammatory, activate viruses, cause
unwanted pigmentation, keloids, adhesions or scarring,. . .

. . .

DNA, such as erythema, inflammation, immune
suppression, activation of latent herpes infections, activation of proteases
(e.g., collagenase and metallothionein proteases), and skin **cancer**.

DNA-protein kinase inhibitors such as rapamycin or rapamycin-like compounds may also be used in combination with **cancer** chemotherapy
drugs or radiotheraphy procedures to reduce the side-effects associated with
such treatments, such as, fever, erythema, nausea, vomiting, headaches, chills and abnormal. . .

. . .

of well-
tolerated immunosuppressive compounds such as cyclosporin. However, a major side effect of this immunosuppressive therapy has been a rise in skin
cancers on sun exposed skin of these patients. See M. Glover, C. Proby and
I. Leigh, Skin **cancer** in **renal** transplant patients, **Cancer** Bulletin,
volume 45, pages 220-224, 1993.

Chardonnet, J. Viac and D. Schmitt, Differences in responses of interleukin-1 and **tumor** necrosis factor a and secretion to cyclosporin-A and
ultraviolet B-irradiation by normal and transformed keratinocyte cultures,
Experimental Dermatology, volume 6, pages 22-28,. . .

. . .

at a time just prior to or at or
following the time of genotoxic exposure, in order to prevent the induction
of **cancers** caused by the genotoxic agent while maintaining the generalized
state of immune suppression required to retain the organ transplant. When
the DNA-protein. . .

. . .

genes? Cell volume 82, pages
685-687, 1995, and S. Jin, S. Inoue and D. Weaver, Functions of the DNA Dependent Protein Kinases, **Cancer** Surveys, volume 29, pages
221
Figure 4 is a Western blot of TNFa protein expression in human keratinocytes. Cells from the. . .

. . .

(ataxia telangiectasia) have loss
of muscle control (ataxia), and abnormal blood vessels in the eye (telanglectasia), as well as a predisposition to **cancers** of
the blood such as
lymphomas. These patients have an abnormal gene referred to as ATM (AT

mutant).

. . .

that whereas primary cytokines, like TNF-oc increase with exposure to genotoxic agents, secondary cytokines can have more complex kinetics, e.g., levels of **interferon**-7 can fall and levels of ICAM-1 can fall and then rise in response to a genotoxic agent, such as UV. If. . . complex kinetics need to be taken into account, e.g., a level of inhibitor may be selected which maintains the level of **interferon**-7 activity at a predetermined value after genotoxic exposure.

See M. Glover, C. Proby and I. Leigh, Skin **cancer** in **renal** transplant patients, **Cancer** Bulletin, volume 45, pages 220-224, 1993.

. . .

in clinical transplantation', Trans-plantat'on Proceedings, volume 30, pages 4064-4065, 1998, and B. Kahan, Rapamycin: personal algorithms for use based on 250 treated **renal** allograft recipients, Trans-plantation Proceedings, volume 30, pages 2185-2188, 1988. This is followed by doses of about 1-7 Mg/M2 adjusted to yield. . .

Another example where reduction is desired is in connection with **cancer** chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Many chemotherapy drugs, such as carmustine and mitomycin C, and many radiotherapies, such as treatments with x-rays, are genotoxic.. . .

. . .

particularly in need of protection from genotoxic agents because their immune systems are suppressed. As discussed above, these patients commonly suffer from skin **cancer** on sun exposed skin, the onset of such **cancers** often being within a few years of the beginning of therapy. Although DNA-protein kinase inhibitors, specifically, rapamycin, are used in such transplant rejection. . .

. . .

accordance with the invention, one or more transplant rejection drugs which are DNA-protein kinase inhibitors, e.g., rapamycin and its analogs (such as **SDZ RAD**), are used in conjunction with one or more transplant rejection drugs which are not such inhibitors, e.g., cyclosporin A or ascomycin. Since. . .

Alas, A. O'Connor, B. Sutherland and D. Yarosh in UV-DNA Damage in mouse and human cells induces the expression of **tumor** necrosis factor a, Photochemistry and Photobiology, volume 67, pages 541-546, 1998. This cell line expresses the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene from the mouse TNFa. . .

. . .

this principle, human cells were used that carried a transgene composed of the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) gene under the control of the **tumor** necrosis factor a (TNFa) promoter. This system has been used to investigate those stimuli that cause transcription of the TNF(x gene. Transcription. . .

CLMEN. . . is administered in an amount sufficient to inhibit release of at least one cytokine selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-6, **tumor** necrosis factor a, interleukin-10, and intercellular
adhesion molecule 1.

. . .

Claim 6 wherein the DNA-protein kinase
inhibitor inhibits release of at least one cytokine selected from the group
consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-6, **tumor** necrosis factor cc,
interleukin-10, and intercellular adhesion molecule 1.

14 The method of Claim 13 wherein the side-effect is selected from the group consisting of skin **cancer**, erythema, viral activation,
inflammation, fever, nausea, vomiting, headaches, chills, abnormal pigmentation, alopecia, and combinations thereof

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.81	68.74

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:42:31 ON 05 JUN 2006